QUESTIONS OF "HONOR."

WHAT A GENTLEMAN MAY DO.

A STORY OF THE DUC DE BEAUFFREMONT-GEN-ERAL VON KIRCHOFF'S CRIME-COMMIT-TING SUICIDE BECAUSE OF INABILITY TO PAY "DEBTS OF HONOR."

While, broadly speaking, a man of honor will receive consideration as such the world over, henor being a quality that is not restricted to the members of any one race or creed, yet it cannot be denied that in different countries different standards of honor prevail. A striking illustration thereof is furnished by the controversy now in progress between the German and the French newspapers in connection with a hitherto unpublished incident in the military career of the late Due de Beauffrement. After the capitulation of Sedan in 1879 he was one of a number of French officers who were permitted to reside in and around Bonn, having given their parole, or word of honor, that they would make no attempt to escape. That is to say, the liberty enjoyed by them was conditional upon their observance of this pledge. In the neighboring districts many thousands of men belonging to the rank and file of the French army were kept closely confined in great prison camps, common soldiers and noncommissioned officers being regarded as incapable of appreciating the importance of a word of Sedan in 1870 he was one of a number of of appreciating the importance of a word of honor and, therefore, being debarred from the privilege of liberty on parole. Toward the latter end of the year the Duc de Beauffremont-he was only a colonel at the time-suddenly became aware that a movement was in progress among the men imprisoned in the camp to rise on Christmas Eve against their guards and, after effecting their escape, to cross the Rhine to rejoin the French army. He was likewise informed that several of his fellow-officers on parole were concerned in the movement; and overtures were even made to himself to join in the enterprise. Instead of yielding to the suggestion, he at once placed himself in communication with General von Bittenfeld, the military governor of the district, to whom he disclosed the project, esteeming that his own honor as well as that of every other French officer at liberty on parole was at stake. General von Bittenfeld immmediately adopted such measures as prevented the rising, the officers implicated in the affair being relieved of their parole, and interned until the end of the war in the fortresses that line the eastern frontier of Germany. While the German press is loud in its praise of the conduct of the Duke in the matter, lauding it as a splendid instance of Gallic chivalry and high sense of honor, the Parisian newspapers show a disposition to adopt a directly opposite view. Indeed, the Figaro" goes so far as to assert that the story, far from being to the honor of the gallant cavalry general, is calculated to tarnish grievously his reputation and good name. Which is the correct view of the matter, the French or the German? By warning the German general, the Duc de Beauffrement undoubtedly prevented a rising which would not only have resulted in the shedding of much French blood, but in an increase of the severity and of the rigorous treatment to which those of his countrymen who were unfortunate enough to be prisoners of war in Germany were subjected. Moreover, had the revolt taken place and any paroled French officers been found to have participated therein, the German authorities would in all likelihood have refused to continue to concede conditional freedom to any commissioned French officers whatsoever on the ground that their sense of honor was of too elastic and unreliable a nature. The Duc de Beauffremont, therefore, considered that there was at stake not only the welfare of his countrymen in Germany, but also the reputation of French officers and gentlemen as men of honor. Under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to communicate the conspiracy to the German commander, even at the risk of incurring the reproach of having betrayed those of his comrades implicated in the affair.

months ago Berlin society was considerably startled by the announcement that Lieutenant-General von Kirchoff had forced his way into the house of the managing editor of the "Berlin Tagblatt" and fired a revolver point blank at him, fortunately without inflicting any injury, although, owing to the journalist having tottered for a moment, the General left under the impression that he had mortally wounded his man.

The first control of the community generally.

A man named Patterson bought a ticket at Vicksburg, and boarded a train on the railroad pression that he had mortally wounded his man.

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The first control of the lakes in Clay boarded in the A year previously the 'Berlin Tagblatt" had republished from a Potsdam paper a paragraph to the effect that the daughter of one of the officers stationed at Brandenburg had disappeared from his house simultaneously with his soldier servant. The "Tagblatt" and the Potsdam paper which had first published the item were prosecuted by the Government for maligning the army and were each sentenced the legal proceedings. Somehow or other Lieutenant-General von Kirchoff got hold of the idea that the slander was levelled at his family, and gradually became more and more convinced that such was the case and that the honor of his name and uniform was at stake. Shortly after this he was placed on the retired list solely because he had attained the age limit, although he felt assured that it was in connection with the "Tagblatt" pany if the seat was not provided. The conductor if paragraph. Accordingly, in October last, full twelve months after the lawsuit, he invaded the domicile of Editor Harrich, and while the latter, with his wife and children, was seated at dinner, demanded at the point of his pistol that the utterly defenceless man should write himself a liar and a low cad, and fired before the General been an ordinary citizen, instead of an "excellency" and a general, he would at unless a sudden influx of passengers rendered this once have been placed in jail and then sentenced by the criminal courts to a long term of imprisonment. But as he happened to be an officer, although retired, he was exempted from the jurisdiction of the criminal courts and liberated on parole pending his appearance before a court-martial composed of eight of his brother generals, noblemen like himself, who merely inflicted upon him the sentence of eight days' imprisonment, which Emperor William has just remitted on the ground, approved by the aristocratic "Kreuzzeitung," that the General's act had been "prompted by an acute sense of honor, for which sympathy alone can

In this case "honor" impelled the General to commit what practically amounted to a helnous crime and brutal outrage, just in the same way that similar considerations induce German and Austrian officers to hew down with their sabres in the public street any unarmed civilian whom they deem to have insulted them by word or deed, or even by look. From a legal point of view they are all wrong; but according to military ethics on the subject of "honor" they have no other course open to them. Should an officer refrain from immediately using his sabre or pistol if he believes himself to be in danger of being struck or even of being insulted by a person whom he considers to be his social inferior, and as such debarred from giving him satisfaction in a duel, he is thought to have permitted his "honor" as well as that of the corps to which he belongs, to be tarnished, is forced to leave the army, and is subjected to social ostracism.

You affect a man's "honor" in Europe if you fill his glass by sianting the bottle backward instead of forward; I have known one of the numerous Counts Coudenhove of Austria to be In the same way, in the Orient, if, in showing the blade of a sword to an acquaintance you happen to turn the edge thereof toward him, he will consider his "honor" impugned; and if, by any thance he is a Japanese, he is capable of going off and committing suicide by ripping himself. compelled to fight a most sanguinary duel for

open, leaving a document stating that, having been insulted by you, honor demanded that h should commit hari-kari, and calling upon his nearest relatives to avenge him by killing you.

In connection with questions pertaining to honor, it is a peculiar fact that even in republican countries where, theoretically at any rate, all men are supposed to be equal, it is a quality that is considered to be monopolized by those of gentle birth and breeding. This would seem of gentle birth and breeding. This would seem to imply that people of humbler origin are incapable of homor or of appreciating its various phases; and considerable color is lent to this hypothesis by the fact that in wartime it is merely officers who are admitted to parole, the rank and file being held incapable of either plighting their word of honor or of keeping any such pledge when given. The query will there-upon naturally arise as to what constitutes a gentleman, since gentlemen alone are considered able to appreciate the true sense of the word "honor." That again, however, is a subject which calls for a far longer explanation than can be given here, since in every country different notions prevail as to what constitutes gentlemen and what does not. Indeed, nearly every

fon which is, to say the least, open to discussion. There are many things which it appears a gentleman may do nowadays in Europe without incurring the loss of his right to that designation by society, or forfeiting what the latter regards as his "honor." Thus, he may avoid paying his creditors, provided they are tradespeople or friends who, instead of being content with his plighted word, have accepted the additional security of a promissory note. Indeed, the passing of any paper between creditor and debtor is held to remove the obligation from the list of debts of honor and places it among the so-called "tradesmen's debts," the non-payment of which involves no loss of "gentilhommerle" or "honor." Debts of honor, that is to say, loans based merely on verbal obligations and bets, must be paid at all cost, according to the ethics governing the "code of honor," even if the debtor has to obtain the money by means of methods which verge not only upon the dishonorable, but even on the criminal. It is for this reason that we sometimes hear of young men going to the length of stealing their mathers' jewels or of forging the name of their nearest and dearest relatives us did the eldest son of an English near the other day) for the sake of paying their debts of honor, failing which they can no longer hope to retain the social status of a gentleman. One has heard of men committing suicide, like young Count Aloys Hardegg a few weeks since at Vienna, and the last Marquis of Hastings, years ago in London, because they were unable to pay their "debts of honor"; but one has never heard of a gentleman taking his own life because he could not pay his tailor. Connection with a divorce suit, far from detracting from the "status of a gentleman," is, on the contrary. of a gentleman taking his own life because he could not pay his tailor. Connection with a divorce suit, far from detracting from the "status of a gentleman," is, on the contrary, rather a feather in his cap, excepting in cases where the co-respondent prefers to speak the truth and acknowledge his guilt rather than perjure himself in the witners box "like a gentleman." The most mortal of all sins in the eyes of society, the one that entails above everything else the forfeiture of the title of gentleman and of all honor, is unfair play at earlier and it is else the forfeiture of the title of gentleman and of all honor, is unfair play at cards; and it is no secret that the majority of the great families in Europe would infinitely prefer to have a murderer among their relatives than a man convicted of the offence which resulted in the social estracism of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of the Duke of Roxeburghe's son-in-law, George Russell, and of Major, the Hon. Walter Harbord, brother of Lord Suffield.

These perhaps are the principal things which

These perhaps are the principal things which a "gentleman" and a "man of honor" may and may not do according to the tenets of Old World society. The latter may be summed up in brief as the payment of debts of honor, reticence with recent and the control of the reticence with regard to all "affairs de coeureticence with regard to all 'affairs de coeur,' and playing fairly at cards. Provided a man does not break these three commandments, he may commit every other sin with impunity, and if only he be of gentle birth, his short-comings will be regarded merely in the light of venial eccentricities. EX-ATTACHE.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELLERS.

A MAN WHO PAYS FOR A SEAT IN A CAR MUST HAVE IT.

"Let the company thank God and take courage, are the words used by a Mississippi Judge of the Supreme Court of that State in affirming a judg-This is not the only question of honor under ment against the L. N. O. & T. Railroad Company. to provide a seat. The case was decided a short time ago, and the facts, as well as the judge's decision, make it picturesque. In fact, it has pe

to pay a fine of 1,000 marks. No names were mentioned either in the paragraph or during terson followed the conductor's suggestion, and took

"The appellee paid for a seat in a first-class coach, and was entitled, as a matter of right, to the editor had even time to make a reply. Had have the servants of the railway company who impracticable. It is perfectly clear from all the eviimpracticable. It is perfectly clear from all the evidence in this case that the conductor in charge of the train could and should have made provision for seating the appellee. It is equally certain that a proper application of the appellee to that effect procked not only a refusal from the conductor, but subjected the audacious passenger to an explosion of profane and contemptuous wrath from that official. That a jury awarded the trivial sum complained of is proof positive that no undue prejudice existed against the corporation. Let the company there for any take course. Affirmed." thank God and take courage. Affirmed."

A CURIOUS RELIC OF THE WAR.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Walter French has a curious relic of the war. It is a watch with a builet firmly imbedded in one side of the case. The watch belongs to Captain McGunnigle, who was a member of the 5th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and now lives in East Boston. In 1864, at the battle of Laurel Hill, during the battles of the Wilderness, Captain McGunnigle was carrying the watch in his breast pocket when he was struck by a builet. The builet could not penetrate the watch, and his life was saved.

When the watch was shown to O'Ferrall, of Virginia he became interested at once, and told how, during the war, he was carrying an old-fashioned daguerreotype of his sweatheart in his pocket, and a builet struck it and glanced off saving his life. It was the picture of a Baltimore girl, but the end of the romance was out of the ordinary run. When the war ended and O'Ferrall looked her up, he found her married to another man, and thus she lost the chance of becoming the wife of the Governor of Virginia. From The Boston Advertiser.

JOAN OF ARC TO BE MADE "VENERABLE."

Prom The London Globe.

It is announced in Rome that the preliminary documents with reference to the beatification of documents with reference to the beatification of Joan of Arc are already being distributed among Joan of Arc are already being distributed among Joan of Arc are already being distributed among the members of the Congregation of Rites. In all probability, however, the cause will not be concluded for a very long time to come, and it must be remembered that even if it is "beatification" is not "canonization," and the proper title of the Maid of Orleans if the cause is regularly introduced will not or or a state of Arc. "One could almost hope that her cause of Arc." One could almost hope that her cause should be lost before the Tribunal rather than that her memory should be burdened with such a very unromantic title. From The London Globe.

A GRANDMOTHER OF TWENTY-NINE.

From The Lewiston Journal.

WINTER PASTIMES THERE.

LAND OF FLOWERS.

FINE HUNTING, FISHING AND BOATING-BATHING AND DRIVING ON THE SPLENDID BEACHES-LOTS OF STRANGE THINGS TO BE SEEN - EVERYBODY FATS

ORANGES.

Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 13.-It is possible that som to Florida are invalids or semi-invalids, and many State. Others go to the quiet little hotels and large boarding-houses where they have been made wel-

State, and, as he killed the old fellow himself, he nine miles of Fernandina.

A HUNTING TRIP.

Dr. Paimer told the writer of a hunting trip he took with Captain Maxwell, H. R. Duval, president of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway, and Louis Wilmerding, of New-York, not long ago. They went from here to Madison, in Madison County, and on a plantation near that place they killed in one day eighty-seven quall and eight English snipe. people in the North wonder what the thousands | They went to Quincy, in Gadslen County, that who come to Florida every year find to do with themselves all winter long. It is the purpose of this there they went to West Farm, in Suwanee County, article to enlighten such as may choose to read. Of | and after hunting all day they went to Archer, and at both places killed many birds. Their next point was Elizey, near the famous Gulf Hammock, Elizey "roosted" the wild turkeys for them. started out at 2 a. m. into the swamp and brought down three large gobblers. The next night they



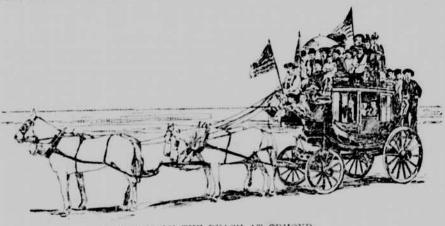
LAKE WORTH.

North seems a good deal of an undertaking, but | These four men shot on this trip over 300 quail, here people eat them as Northerners eat apples, and with little more trouble apparently. People who occupy their time with tennis, driving, horsebackriding, sailing, bathing, hunting and fishing. On pleasantly enough with dancing, concerts, private and professional theatricals, billiards, etc. There is always plenty to do, and usually not enough time SOMETHING ABOUT FERNANDINA

for. Almost every place in Florida except this one has been "boomed" as a winter resert. Other rea-bolling springs in it. In the cold weather swarms sons why Fernandina is so little known to North-erners are that it is off the direct line of travel, being the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, which I nine red bass, or red fish, as they are generally

come year after year. The arrangements of these | walked, or rather waded, in water nearly up to people are mild ones-basking in the sun, driving and eating oranges. The last is an important item but he was a big one. Then the party went to in the long visits Northerners pay to Florida. It frequently surprises visitors to find how many the people in the hotel lived on fish as a result of frequently surprises visitors to find how many the people in the hotel lived on fish as a result of oranges they can eat. To eat one orange in the their labors until they were tired of the sight of it. THE BEST HUNTING IN THE STATE.

Sportsmen in Florida agree that the best hunting come here to spend the winter at the big hotels in the State is to be found near the Gulf coast. In the Gulf Hammock, in Levy County, deer are found in plenty, and sometimes bears and panthers. Charles rainy days and in the evening the time passes | Beard, who has had much experience in hunting and who has just returned from a trip with Governor Mitchell, says that all around Crooked River, and about Pin Hooks River, east of the St. Mark's, the country is full of deer and wild turkeys. With the Governor and Mr. Beard was Thomas Byrd, of Probably not one in ten readers of this article Tallahassee. They went to Porter's Hammock, in Waukulla County, and fished in Spring Creek. This of fish are driven in from the sea, attracted by the heat of the creek. Some of the fish that are caught forth and east of Jacksonville, and it is the policy are black bass, red or sea bass, crokers, pompano, of the lines of transportation, with the exception of Spanish mackerel and sheepshead. Mr. Byrd caught



time are, and the facts, as well as the judge's decision, make it picturespie. In fact, it has peculiar interest for everylody who travels, and if the Night reads was read to be a second of the community externally and shift to same view the second of the community externally considered the supplemental properties of the concentration of the state of the concinctor to the limit of the state of the concinctor to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of the state of the state of the confidered to the limit of the state of th

The company carried the case to the Supreme Court of the State, where the judgment was affirmed, with the following picturesque opinion:

healthy that there is fear of the physicians starving to death. The city is right on America River, where their principal points, their principal points, towns in the fact that the population does not vary greatly the year round. Some of the best people in the State live here and mort of the inhabitants stay Florida. The climate during the winter is like May in the summer than it is in the Northern States, As for amusements, the people drive, ride horsebuilding the city is proud of with good reason is St. Peter's Episcopal Church. About two years ago the church was burned out. The heavy coquina walls and massive tower were uninjured; the interior was restored and the chancel enlarged. It is worthy of mention here, because it is without doubt Florida. It is not large, but it is a gem. A fine

sport. At this season of the year channel bass, trout and young drum are caught in good numbers, and later the fishermen get striped bass and drum Lofton and Hoggy creeks, a few miles away, partridges and English or Wilson snipe may be found within ten miles of Fernandina, on the mainland. Partridges particularly are plentiful, and and, Georgia, only three or four miles from Fernandina. This is the Southern home of Mrs. T. W. Carnegle and her family, and the preserve covers a large part of the island. Mrs. Carnegle has a big house party at her lovely home every winter, and the men who are fond of the rod and gun have ample opportunity to indulge in their favorite pastimes. All kinds of fish seek an insecure refuge in Dungeness Creek, which runs close by the house; and deer and wildcats swarm over the wide domain, while bears also have a merry time of it dodging and stopping bullets and shot. Florida has passed a game law, which has been

in effect for the last year. This has helped to make the hunting better around this part of the State than it had been for several years. The State Game Association was formed on December 13, 1893, in Jacksonville, with a membership at the start of 300, and two of its officers-Captain D. E. Maxwell, the president, and Arthur T. Williams, the secretarylive here. The principal object of the organization the Flagler hotels, the Memorial Church, the

Florida wants to go to St. Augustine to see the on through the summer, the population being famous hotels and gaze upon the well-preserved then increased by visitors from other parts of relics of an olden time. The visitor for the first time in the old city goes about for a few days openand June in the North, and it is often cooler here mouthed at the splendor of the hostleries and their in the summer than it is in the Northern States. beautiful grounds. He may perhaps spend another day walking on the sea-wall, going through ancient As for amusements, sail, hunt and fish. A Fort Marion, pausing possibly to shudder in the building the city is proud of with good reason is "gloomy, sunless dungeons, with their traditions of skeleton remains and other debris of blood-curdling suggestiveness," as one writer cheerfully puts It; looking at the old City Gates, and wondering where the walls have gone to; expressing his opinion about the Slave Market, and discovering, to his amazethe prettiest and most artistic church building in ment, that the famous cathedral, said to be the oldest place of worship in the United States, looks organ and a richly carved oak altar have just been as if it had been built last year. He is told that the last time it was burned (not long ago) Mr. Flagler restored it, and he breathes again. All these attrac-People in Fernandina don't have to go far for | tions may occupy visitors for a week, and then those who have a bank account big enough to enable them to stay at the great hotels longer than that amuse themselves with dancing, listening to the orchestras, sailing, rowing or being rowedthe sportsmen here is out to the banks, from ten to twenty miles away, on one of the pilot-boats; there they troil for Spanish mackerel, and catch, at anchor, black hass, snappers and group the catch at shells on the same North Beach, then anchor, black bass, snappers and groupers. Deer, driving, riding, and last, but not least, buying all sorts of trash which pass as souvenirs of the "Ancient City." Those who are too lazy to do all these things-and laziness breeds in this climate fifty-four in a day have been killed by one like mosquitoes in a swamp-sit around in the shade man. The finest hunting and fishing about this part of the country is at Dungeness, on Cumberland Ist- with legend and story," which "broods suggestively over all," to quote the same person who wrote about the "debris" in the fort.

There are good tennis courts in St. Augustine, made of cement; the championship matches are played there in the early spring. Visitors are entertained with free concerts every afternoon and evening at the Ponce de Leon, and Lent does not interfere seriously with the enjoyment of the Northerners. This is a favorite place with people from New-York during the season of sackcloth and ashes. They keep Lent in one way-they go to hear sing-ers in the Casino whom they wouldn't go across the street to listen to in New-York. The most interesting thing about the famous Ponce de Leon, to many people, is the fact that it is, in effect, made from a single, solid rock. It is built of the composition called "coquina," a cement made of small shells. This cement was poured into a mould in the shape of the walls of the building. It soon became as hard as granite and more enduring. All

AMUSEMENTS IN FLORIDA. is the protection of fish and game in Florida. Dr. | Cathedral, the City Gates, the Fort, the Slave Mar-Palmer, of this place, an enthusiastic sportsman, is an active member. He has hung over his desk the antiers of one of the largest bucks ever shot in the thusiastic nonsense written about St. Augustine and the rest of Fiorida, and this has done more harm WHAT NORTHERN VISITORS DO IN THE this buck no less than six times. This was within that has been written about St. Augustine parthan good to the State. The amount of rubbish ticularly is positively nausenting. It is a place worth going a good way to see undoubtedly, but it isn't the most beautiful place on the whole earth.

ORMOND-BY-THE-SEA.

The next resort below St. Augustine on the east coast is Ormond-by-the-Sea. Its firm beach is famous. The wheels of a heavy coach hardly make an impression in the sand. On a narrow neck of land, dividing the ocean from the Halifax River, so-called, although it is only an arm of the sea, stands the big hotel. Ormond's occupations are driving and bathing. There are many fine drives through forests and orange groves, and one may drive on the beach for twenty miles. Almost all the attractions of Florida may be found there-good fishing, sailing and other kinds of boating, fine fruit and pleasant walks. In the picture of the party in the launch on the Tomoka River there may be seen a young woman aiming, apparently, at the water. The writer is assured that she intends, or did intend, to shoot-or possibly ere this has shot at -an alligator. The plate wasn't big enough to accommodate the alligator, but there is no reason to doubt that there was an alligator in that stream at some time or other. If what some people say is true, alligators must be as thick in the Tomoka River as flies in a Bowery restaurant; therefore there is good reason to believe that the young lady in the picture really aimed at one of those sylpl like creatures. Some writers go into rhapsodies over Ormond, and it is without doubt a beautiful place. The Halifax is a broad lagoon, and its banks are covered with palms, orange groves and oak and pine trees. Bass, trout and carvalho are caught in large numbers in Thompson's Creek, only a few miles from the hotel. Off Seminole Island—a long. narrow strip of sand in the middle of the Tomokabass are caught. Mosquito inlet, near by, is another good place for fishing. There is excellent fish-ing on the wharf in front of the hotel, and the guests catch trout, sheepshead, muliet, bass, carvalle and drum fish. There are many cottages at Ormond, and there are more opposite Daytona, which is six miles away, on the west bank of the river. The beach there is so white that it is called

SPORT ON THE INDIAN RIVER. Twenty-three miles south of Ormond the famous Indian River begins-at least, that is where the name



ALLIGATOR SHOOTING. begins. None of these so-called rivers are properly "rivers"; they are only stray pieces of the sea, or, to be poorical, arms of the ocean. The sea has more arms in Florida than it knows what to do with Wherever the Indian River begins, it is a lovely sheet of water, and many yachtsmen, hunters and ishermen seem to have found it out, for a great many of them go there every winter. Clouds of at least a large number of them-retreat to this inviting place as soon as it grows chilly in the North; and the heron, crane, snipe, bittern and pelican think it is good enough for them all the year round. Sportsmen hunt wild turkeys, deer and quail, and they say that bears still roam at large. The writer never saw one there, so doesn't like to commit himself. The patient fisherman has plenty of work to do hauling in jew-fish, she pehead, channel bass, trout and perhaps a devil-fish occasionally. A town with a presale hame. Titusville—lies at the willest roint in the fiver. Here the famous Turp-

FAIR LAKE WORTH. It is not far to Lake Worth, one of the most beautiful places in the State. This is a new resort and bids fair to rival St. Augustine. It is about \$50 miles south of the "Ancient City" and its climate miles south of the "Ancient City" and its climate is tropical. Here are some of the things which furtish forth its larder: Potatoes, both kinds; sweet corn, tomatoes, the tamarine, mango, pawpaw, banama, gauva, almond, sapadillo, custard apple, grape fruit, manmee apple, shaddock, etc. Some things which grow there are the rubber tree, cork tree, mimosa, mahogany and encalyptus. Mr. Flasfer has bought the line McCormick place on the eastern shore of the lake, and is building an immense hotel. Buscayne Bay is at the end of Fordda and is one of the best places for cruising in the country. Here is one of the places where the large and ilvely tarpen makes his home and gives his captors no end of trouble before they land him.

ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. The St. John's rises or begins in Southern Fiorida and flows for 400 miles before it reaches the ocean. Its channel is so crooked that the pliots grow gray prematurely and die off so fast that constant importations have to be made to keep up with the demand. The banks of the river are lined with dense vegetation and forests of cypress and oak. The first point of interest on the river is Fort George Island, at its mouth. This is a favorite point with excursionists from Jacksonville and well repays a visit. There is a long and beautiful drive through a forest of live eaks and paims over a hard shell road. There was a hotel there once, on the beach, but one morning the guests woke up and, finding water all about them, thought they were at sea. The ocean had inclosed them in the might, the land was sood enough for them, so they swam ashore and the hotel kept up the fight all alone until last fall, and then it sank into the sea. Mandarin is fifteen miles south of Jacksonville, therefore up the river. It is a little English colony and is only worthy of note from the fact that Harrief Beecher Slowe used to live there. The house has been pulled down. Magnolia Springs is known for its springs, good drives and shaded walks. This is a popular resort, and a good theatre and dancing hail adjoin the principal hotel. There are concrete tennis courts near the hotel and championship matches were played there last spring. These are to be repeated this year, it is said. Only two miles away is Greek Cove Springs, Visitors at this place hunt, fish, sail and a few drink the water from the sulphur spring. This indefatigable well sends forth 3000 gailons of water a minute, so they say, clear and pure as crystal and smelling like 3,000 eggs which are on the shady side of life.

Fine oranges come from Federal Point, not many miles up the river, and groves extend along the stream for 100 miles. The next place is Palatka, a city of 5,000 people. Connection is made there for the Ocklawaha River. There are good hatels there and the visitors amuse themselves with tennis, boating, bunting, fishing, etc. So much has been written about the Ocklaw Its channel is so crooked that the pilots grow gray prematurely and die off so fast that constant im-

through Lake George, and at Lake Dexter begins to ascend what is called the Upper St. John's. It is extremely narrow and navigation is slow. Steamers run their noses into the banks sometimes and passengers amuse themselves pushing them off. At St. Francis the Dead River empties into the St. John's, and here it is that the alligator flourishes like the Scriptural green baytree. Passing through Lake Beresford the tourist who wishes to go to De Land may go there by rail, as he reaches a point where connections are made. De Land is one of the most prosperous towns in the State; it has ten churches. The people eat oranges. Lakes are thick in this neighborhood; besides Lake Beresford are Talmage. Blue. Hammock. Byron, Ruby, Charles and Winnemissett. At Blue Springs Landing, seven miles further on, are more sulphur springs.

One may make connections at this point for Lake Helen, where visitors occupy their time with tennis, croquet (they still play that archaic game in Florida), boating, driving, billiards, bowling and poker. Sanford is "one of the leading interior cities of the State" (guide-book), and this is where some people turn around and go back to Jacksonville. Sportsmen like Sanford, for there is piently for them to do in every direction. Near Enterprise, in Lake Monroe, the fisherman fishes for fish, and, if he has luck, confiding black bass and trout will reward his patience. The hunter may shoot at quali, suppe, deer and wild turkeys. Although the steamers stop at Sanford, the river doesn't, and daring sportsmen also go on and are rewarded according to their merits.

Tampa Bay has beautiful groves and tropical Tampa Bay has beautiful groves and tropical shade trees, and the bay is a delightful place for boating and fishing. Charlotte Harbor is one of the finest fishing grounds in the State. The tarpon, that large and "gamy" fish, is found in toils bay in great numbers. The hunting is good in this region also, and no objection is made to sportsmen shooting deer, quall, wild turkeys, ducks and even a bear, if they can find one.

The photographs which librarrate this article were taken by O. Pierre Havens, of Jacksonville.

A SOCIALIST VILLAGE.

FORT MARDYCK IN FLANDERS.

One of the most remarkable communities in Europe is a little village on the coast of French Flanders, in which for more than three hundred years a sort of socialism or communism has prevalled, unmoved by the numerous revolution that have in all that time swept over France The place is known as Fort Mardyck, and it is historic ground. Here the Romans under Julius Caesar established a port and a fortress, and from this place they set out on their invasion of the British Isles. When Roman rule in Gaul was ended, the fort remained, and the port of Mardyck was long a prosperous and important one. But its downfall came when Charles II sold Dunkirk, which it adjoins, to the French. It was soon after this event, however, that the socialist village was founded. Nor was that the last of the Stuarts' interest in the place. For it is told that when the Young Pretender had, in 1744, persuaded Louis XV of France to aid him with money and men in his efforts to regain the throne of England, the expedition was delayed by a storm, and the leader of the Jacobites was awaiting his opportunity at Gravelines. One day he had set out for a walk along the coast, and had strayed as far as Mardyck, when he was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain and compelled to seek refuge in the farm of a certain Andre Lamotte, who, unaware of the quality of his guest, received the Pretender with great hospitality. The Prince was so delighted with the cordiality of his hort that he spent a week on the farm, his officers being, meanwhile, greatly alarmed at his disappearance. He is said to have frequently revisited Lamotte before setting sail for England.

The village of Fort Mardyck was founded by Louis XIV in 1670. French Flanders had down to that time been subject to many owners, and its inhabitants were chiefly Flemish. At any rate almost none of them were French. The King deemed it well, therefore, to plant a colony of pure French there, whose members, steadily increasing in numbers, should serve to leaven the whole lump. He also decided to make it a sailors' village, of which all the men should be bound to do maritime service for him. On a call being made for volunteers to establish such a village, four families of Cucq, in Picardy, responded. Their names were Everart, Zoonehent, Benard and Goden. The King accepted them, and granted them, for their own use and that of their descendants, some three hundred acres of land situated at Fort Mardyck. These men entered into possession of the land on the understanding that they were bound to submit to maritime conscription and to exercise the profession of a sailor. At different stages of its progress, the colony of Fort Mardyck had to contend with its opponents was successful, however, and in 1373 Louis XV ratified the concessions granted by his predecessor by means of a decree, and reserved to the Fort Mardyck people the exclusive right of fishing off Mardyck. The village and its royal grant of land have remained unaffected by the numerous charges which have occurred in France since Louis XIV down to the present

acres, has not been increased. But the population of the village has grown, until now it numbers more than 1,700. It is therefore becoming decidedly crowded. The land is divided into two portions. One-half is let to farmers. The rentals thus received form the revenue of the village and serve amply for the payment of State taxes and for the distribution of relief to members of the community standing in need of assistance. The remaining portion of the land is allotted to the inhabitants of Fort Mardyck, each one receiving at the time of his or her marriage about half an acre. Under no circumstances may the Fort Mardyck native resign his ownership. He may secure a tenant for his share of the land, but no further transfer is permitted. This rule, which, unlike others, is marked by no exceptions, has proved instrumental in inducing the villagers to marry early in life. Their fields invariably produce more vegetables than they require for their own maintenance, and they are, therefore, enabled to derive a fair profit from the sale of the extra supply. Moreover, while her husband is away at sen, the Fort Mardyck woman does not depend for her support on his wages. She is able to subsist on the produce of the land, and when the man returns his pay is intact. As soon, therefore, as a native of Fort Mardyck receives his land and builds his cottage, he may regard himself as secure for life; for should he be unable to save enough money for his old age, he will be maintained out of the common fund. The government of the village is purely repub-

lican. The present Mayor is named Everart, and is a direct descendant of one of the founders of the place. "We manage our own affairs," he says, 'and defray our own expenditure. We built our public school by subscription, and I am sure we never cost the State a sou. We are a ver; healthy people here. We marry early, and lead regular lives. Families of ten or twelve children are by no means rare, and in a single year I have registered as many as seven births of twins. At this rate, our population doubles in thirty years, I suppose that eventually we shall be compelled to diminish our allotments, as we are hemmed in on all sides by the neighboring villages. Besides, I am sure the State will not give us any more land. We have no paupers. Of course, there are a few old people who are needy. But as they have their cottages and fields, a small subsidy from the common fund keeps them very comfortably. You see our people cannot sell their land, and so, even if they are improvident, our rules prevent them from rushing to ruin."

The village is picturesque and attractive. Its streets are wisding lanes, grass-bordered and shaded by ancient willows. The cottages stand the place. "We manage our own affairs," he

streets are winding lanes, grass-bordered and shaded by ancient willows. The cottages stand at a little distance from each other, with thrifty gardens about them, and a general air of taste and comfort. Nothing but French is spoken, and the inhabitants of Fort Maidyck are as pure and the inhabitants of Fert Mardyck are as pure French as can be. But they have not in any wise served to "leaven the whole lump" of French Flanders, as Louis XIV hoped, for one hears nothing but Flemish in the adjoining vil-lages. The socialist village is notably prosper-ous, and it is also a curious historic monument; a little republic founded by an absolute mon-arch, and pursuing undisturbed the even tenor of its way amid all the mighty changes of the last three centuries; the charter granted by Louis XIV commanding the respect alike of Revolution, XIV commanding the respect alike of Revolution,

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR ST. PAUL'S.

Empire and Republic.

From The Westminster Budget. The authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral have definitely decided to introduce the electric light, and a meeting of experts and others has been held in reference to the matter. In Easter week an appear will be made to the citizens to defray the expense, and at the same time to find funds for the completion of the decorations.